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TWO CENTS.

A ROYAL MARRIAGE

Princess Maud to Wed Prince Charles of Denmark.

GOSSIP FROM BRITTAIN'S CAPITAL

Where Society is Spending the Easter Holldays.

NOTABLE HOUSE PARTIES

(Copyright, 1806, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, April 4.-It has been definitely arranged that the marriage of Princess Maud of Wales to Prince Charles of Denmark, second of the three sons of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Dennark, will take place in the Chapel Royal, St. James' pelace, July 7. The archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England, assisted by the bishops of London and Winchester, will officiate.

There will be a procession in state from Buckingham palace to St. James palace and the Chapel Royal, and as the distance between the two palaces is very short, many thousands of people will be disappointed in their hopes of witnessing the pageant. However, everything possible will be done to give her majesty's subjects as good a view as possible of the turnout of royalty and a most attractive spectacle is anticipated.

The queen will take part in the ceremony, the streets and the park and the mall ad-loining the palaces will be held by the horse guards, life guards, grenadier guards, Scots guards, Goldstream guards and other crack regiments, and, if the weather per-mits, there will be a gathering of Londoners about the palaces seldom seen nowa-

days.

After the wedding there will be two breakfasts at Buckingham palace; one for the members of the royal families in the state dining room, the other in the state ball room, for the general company. Only near relatives of the families are coming to Lordon from the continent for the occasion, so the royal breakfast will be quite a family affair and a most enjoyable one

Princess "Harry," as Maud is popularly known, will have eight bridesmaids, her sister, Princess Victoria of Wales; Princesses Ingeborg and Thyra of Denmark, sisters of the groom; Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein; Princess Beatrix of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Princess Alice of Albany, and Princesses Ena and Victoria of Battenberg. The Prince of Wales has taken Appleton

House, on the Sandringham estate, for Princess Maud and her husband, and the young couple will spend four months there every year, according to the present pro-

Weather and Society.

The weather throughout the past week has been cold and gloomy, dull and depressing, and, to add to the blue feeling here, the exodus of the Easter holiday makers began early in the week and lasted until yesterday. The railway stations, in consequence, were crowded with overcoated and berugged gentry, engaged in more or less successful rough and tumbles with lordly, independent porters, whose pockets bulged out with copper and silver, fees extorted from travelers anxious to leave the whirl and smoke of London for a breathing spell at the seaside or in the

The Duke and Duchess of York and the Princess of Wales and her daughters are spending the holidays in peace and quiet at Sandringham, while his royal highness, he Prince of Wales, is junketing the time away with his yacht on the blue waters of the Mediterranean.

The queen is still at Cimiez, near Nice;

the conservative leader in the house of commons, Mr. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, is visiting his former secre tary, Percy Wyndham; the Duke of Devon-shire, lord president of the council, with the duchess, is in Spain; Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, is Eastering with his charming American wife at his home in Birmingham; the United States ambassador, Mr. Thomas F. visiting Lord and Lady Middleton, near Malton, Yorkshire, and Mr. James R. Roosevelt, secretary of the United States embassy, is visiting Lord Galway, at Serlby Hall, Nottinghamshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster

are entertaining a large house party at Eaton Hall, near Chester, and the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne and the Duke and Duchess of Richmod also have a large number of guests for the Easter holidays, and, in short, nearly everybody who could do so has flown from the dismal metropolis, which has caused quite a falling off in business, theatrical and other-wise. But the birds of society will soon flock back to their town nests and take gay part in the second haif of the season of receptions, balls, dinners, theater par-

DISMISSED THE SUIT.

Charges of an Actress Against Judge Galbraith of Erie.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 4.-In the United States district court today Judge Buffington dismissed the suit entered by the New York actress, Louisa Ven Lindau, against ex-Judge Galbraith of Erie, Pa., for an alleged breach of promise. The suit was dismissed on account of the failure of the plaintiff to give a bond for \$1,000 to secure the costs in event of the verdict being in favor of the defendant. The charges made by Miss Von Lindau were very sensational, and caused widespread attention.

Miss Von Lindau is a German actress,

and was a member of a theatrical company that stranded in Erie. She applied to Mrs. Galbraith for assistance, and was directed to her husband. This was the first time she met Judge Galbraith, and in the statement of her suit charged that he had traveled with her to Chicago, had sent her to Paris, was the cause of preventing her marriage to a man in France, and had deprived her of a lot of jeweiry. Judge Galbraith is very wealthy, over

seventy years of age, and one of the best known men in the state.

SENATE AND MINISTRY.

Comment in Paris on Their Opposing Attitude.

PARIS, April 4.-The moderate republican and conservative newspapers express astonishment at the fact that the government has not resigned as a result of the refusal of a vote of confidence by the senate yesterday. These papers declare that such a state of affairs is revolutionary.

The radical newspapers, on the other hand, criticise, in a similar manner, the attitude of the senate, and assert that a revision of the constitution is inevitable. The Matin expresses the belief that the senate has badly chosen the ground for a contest with the cabinet.

Senator Demole, in an interview, is quoted s declaring that the senate will modify the Malagassy credits so as to force the sum-moning of the chamber of deputies before the end of the month and so enable the senate to resume the struggle against the

The Philadelphia's Cruise. Word reaches the Navy Department that the Philadelphia. flagship of the Pacific Itation, left San Diego for Santa Barbara.

Bond of Agreement Between the McKinley and Allison Forces Indicated.

Both Would Prefer a Man From West of the Alleghenies to an Eastern Candidate.

The letter of Mark Hanna discouraging the formation of McKinley clubs in Iowa is regarded as an important document. It is accepted as embodying more than the usual courtesy extended in political contests.

Real and Unreal Booms.

In the first place, it draws the difference between the real and the unreal booms The McKinley men recognize in Mr. Allison a serious aspirant for the St. Louis nomination, and as such accord him the fullest freedom from interference at home. Doubtless, too, Mr. Hanna would make boubless, too, Mr. Hanna would make the same reply to any zealous Mc-Kinley man in Maine who might write him to advise a contest in that state. But in all the other cases a very different policy has been pursued. In New York, in Pennsylvania, in Minnesota, Illinois, Nebraska and Kentucky, the McKinley men have been and still are operating with the freedom that characterizes their exertions in Ohlo itself, and evidently feel themselves. in Ohlo itself, and evidently feel themselves justified in that course. The Morton, the Quay, the Davis, the Cullom, the Manderson and the Bradley booms are not of a nature, the McKinley men assert, to put any restraint upon them. Set up, as is al-leged, for no other purpose but to create divisions for forwarding anti-McKinley combinations, those booms, the McKinley men believe, are a fair mark for aggressive assault right in the bailiwick of their con-

A Bond of Agreement.

But above this question of mere courtesy, is not there the suggestion in Mr. Hanna's letter of the purpose of the republicans west of the Alleghenies to stand together in the matter of the St. Louis nomination? It is noted that the republican party, with but one exception, has always taken its candidate from that section. It's only eastern candidate was beaten. The issue today causing it the greatest anxiety is the money issue, and the republicans of the middle states, the west and the northwest are distrustful of the views of their eastern brethern. The republicans eastern brethren. The republicans of Ohio would not have adopted the money plank adopted by the republicans of Massachusetts. As between that and the platform adopted by the republicans of lowa, they prefer the latter. This shows that a rea bond of agreement exists between the Me-Kinley and the Allison forces, and suggests in some quarters the existence of a pur-pose not to permit this bond to be strained er broken.

Both Want a Western Man.

There is no intimation of a deal between the McKinley and the Allison people. The buckeyes are so far in the lead now, and so confident, a deal with anybody would hardly be considered. But, as matters stand, the best informed of the republican leaders are of opinion that, if through any instrumentality Mr. McKinley should fail at St. Louis and his followers be forced to a second choice, as between a man from east or a man from west of the Alleghenies, the choice would fall on the latter.

THREATENED STRIKE.

Demands of the Street Rallway Men in New York.

NEW YORK, April 4.-There have been no developments today in the matter of the threatened strike of Metropolitan Traction Company employes. President Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Stree Railway Employes is on his way east from Detroit and is expected to reach this city this evening.

Thomas McCullum, national organizer of the association, said today that a strike would only be entered upon as a last re-sort, and then the approval of the national executive committee must be first obtained ociation in this city will be held after President Mahon arrives. It is said that in addition to the reinstatement of nine discharged men, the union will demand an inrease in wages from \$2.25 to \$2.50 a day.

AWARDED \$10,000 DAMAGES.

An Ohio Girl Sued a Clergyman for

Breach of Promise. JEFFERSON, Ohio, April 4.-Miss Hanna Julia Selby has been given a verdict by the jury in common pleas court for \$10,000, in her suit against Rev. Robert E. Hill, for breach of promise of marriage. The plain-tiff's home is at Oakleigh, Hermon Hill, Snaresbrook, England. Rev. Mr. Hill was formerly pastor of the First Baptist Church at Ashtabula, but resigned by reason of this trouble and married a young lady whose home was in this county. He has recently been in charge of a church at Ra-

TO HOLD BIG RALLIES.

Booth-Tuckers to Make the Tour of the Country.

NEW YORK, April 4.-Commissioner Carleton of the Salvation Army said today that he had about completed his labors in the financial affairs of the army in this country, and would sail for England on next Wednesday. Commissioner Eva Booth will probably accompany him.

Commissioner Carleton said it would be some time before the transfer of the property of the army, from Ballington Booth to Commissioner Booth-Tucker, would b completed, as out of courtesy to each other, neither was disposed to hurry mat-ters. The fact that there might be a reconciliation had nothing at all to do with it, he said.

The Booth-Tuckers are still at work map-

ping out their tour of the country. The first meeting of the trip will be held in Chicago the last of next week, immediately following the meeting held in that city by Ballington Booth on Tuesday night.

From Chicago the whole country west will be covered. Big rallies will be held in all the Salvation Army centers. After reaching San Francisco the party will re-turn direct to New York. The chief cities of the east will then be visited.

CAUGHT AT SOUTHAMPTON.

A Denver Court Clerk Charged With Embezzlement.

LONDON, April 4.-At Bow street police station court today Matt Adams, fifty-two years of age, well dressed, was remanded on an extradition warrant, charged with embezzling the sum of \$40,000 in Denver, Col., where, he said, he had been clerk in the district courts. Arnold was arrested at Southampton, while upon the point of starting for Cape Town with his wife and a colored servant.

Indictment of Gov. Altgeld.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 4.-Regarding the indictment of Gov. Altgeld by the Champaign county grand jury, United States Senator Palmer says:

"The governor is the chief executive officer of the state, and the courts have no power under ordinary circumstances to control him. As university trustee his dis-cretion cannot be controlled by the courts, nor can he be punished by indictment for any omission of duty.

Speculation as to How Some Statesmen Would Stand.

HE DOES NOT HARBOR RESENTMENTS

The Bosses Might Not Fare Better Under Mr. Reed.

TO PLAY FORAKER

It is a question of some interest to several statesmen who want to stand in the shadow of the White House how Mr. Mc-Kinley will demean himself toward those who are now opposing him, in the event of his winning the presidency. Several there may be who do not anticipate being on terms of intimacy with the chief executive should their present plans fail, and some may look forward with dread to such an outcome, expecting to be marked for punishment. Possibly neither Quay, Platt, Chandler nor Clarkson would expect to have much influence with "President Mc-Kinley."

Does Not Harbor Resentments. But McKinley lacks many of the qualities characteristic of the so-called practical politician, and he is not a man apt to harbor resentment. Probably his chief vanity is to appear always conciliatory, magnanimous and lofty. His magnanimity is deliberate and studied, and, therefore, more to be relied upon than would be a merely emotional generosity. His popularity today is probably due quite as much to that as to his association with the once more popular protective tariff policy. He is not a man of that strong, self-willed temperament who beats down opposition.

How He Won Over Foraker. Those familiar with the "Ohio situation" say that his triumph over the opposition of Foraker is due chiefly to the fact that he has persistently concealed all resentment and maintained the forms of friendship toward his rival, and many who would be his enemies are placed under obligation to his generosity. It being a point of vanity with him, he is quick to seize an opportunity to make a display of magnanimity, and he has tested the philosophy which teaches him that this pays. His self-abnegation and loyalty to Sherman at the national conven-tion gave him a high place in public opinion, and at the same time he triumphed over Foraker, who, secret history says, was coquetting with the vice presidency. That was the great fight of McKinley's life. No cloistered monk in solitude, fighting for his faith against temptation, could have ex-perienced a greater struggle than he passed through during the entire night preceding that day memorable to him. Those who think he never wavered credit him with sterner stuff than he is made of, and detract from his glory in final triumph. The sacrifice once made, he grew, not only in public estimation, but in his self-esteem. many old scores to settle with his op-ponents should he win. Neither Platt, Quay nor Clarkson would be apt to be invited to a place in the cabinet, but it is welcome at the White House, and they would all receive the consideration which is their due. The chances of a fight be-tween the President and his party, such as Cleveland has experienced, would be very remote with McKinley in the White

The Case of the Bosses.

As great as would be the disappointment of the "bosses" to see the Ohio man triumph, it would probably be no greater than they would experience if Reed should be the victor and they should try to dictate to him. "No one wno knows Mr. Reed doubts that he would insist upon being master of his own policy if he were Presi-

dent. Reed is a good deal of a fatalist, and has always had confidence in his own destiny. Postponement is to him equivalent to defeat. He will never become a perpetual candidate, often defeated, and as often trying again, as did Blaine and Sherman. Sherman, Hill, Allison and Cullom furnish him examples of hope deferred, which he would avoid. If he is defeated this time it will be only by the force of peculiar cir-cumstances that he will again be a can-didate. It might be that, transferring his abode to New York, he would be called from political retirement in the name of that state, but this is probably very remote from any design of his own. The chances are that he will drop politics entirely if de feated for the presidential nomination this time. Still "Reed of New York" might prove a very inspiring name hereafter.

To Play Foraker.

The story has been started that the 'bosses" have an ingenious plan for accomplishing McKinley's defeat if they can prevent his nomination at the very start. The statement is that they propose to have certain votes, which they can control, cast for Foraker from the very first, and they calculate that if the balloting can be kept up for a while, they can switch some of the Ohio delegates off to Foraker, and thus break the back of the McKinley boom. The politicians' estimate of Foraker makes it appear to them not improbable that such a plan might be worked with him, if they can get over the first two or three ballots

WILL NOT ROLL TO MUSIC.

The Easter Egg Hollday at the White

House Will Be Tuneless. There will be no music at the White House grounds Monday, but otherwise the children will be afforded every opportunity to enjoy the pleasures of egg rolling to their heart's content. Temporary wire fences have been placed at the top of the slopes at the east and west ends of the grounds in order to avoid the possibility of accidents from children rolling or tumbling down the embankments against the stone curbing and iron railing at their bases. This precaution is taken because of accidents at these points on previous occasions when the children became recklessly excited in their games. Major Moore, chief of police, had a consultation with Private Secretary Thurber at the White House today in recent to the detail of several poday in regard to the detail of several liceman for duty in the grounds on Easter Monday in order to see that the tuvenile members of the community are not annoyed or molested in their merry making. In case the weather is favorable there will undoubtedly be a large gathering in the grounds Monday.

Acts Approved.

The President has approved the act for the relief of James Linskey from the operation of the act restricting the ownership of real estate in the territories and the District of Columbia to American citizens, and the act providing an American register for the steamer Matteawan.

Consuls Recognized.

The President has recognized Franciscus Stockinger as Austrian consul general at "Judge Wright was guilty of a grave judicial offense when he allowed his grand jury to attack the person of the governor of the state."

New York; Johannes L. Bero a Leonhardi as Austrian consul at Chicago; Armin Pollak as Italian consular agent at Richmond, and Prospero Schiaffino as Spanish vice New York; Johannes L. Bero a Leonhardi consul at Balt'more

Elections Committee Decides Against the Alabamian.

If the Report is Adopted the District Committee Will Lose an Experienced Member.

The House District committee stands to lose one of its oldest and most efficient members, in the person of Judge Cobb of Alabama, who is to be unseated in Congress The House committee on elections, having charge of the contest being waged against Judge Cobb's seat by Mr. Goodwin, today decided in favor of Mr. Goodwin. No date was fixed for bringing the matter up in the House, but it is thought there is little doubt that the House will concur in the committee recommendations, and that Judge Cobb

will be unseated within a few weeks. Judge Cobb has been in Congress for eight years, and during the greater part of the time has been a member of the committee on the District of Columbia. He has brought to that committee in the consideration of many important bills the distin-guished legal ability which qualified him to hold an honored position on the circuit terch of Alabama for many years previous to entering Congress. During his congres-sional career Judge Cobb has endeared him-self to many of the older members of the House, and his voice, both in committee and on the floor of the House, in the considera-tion of public affairs, has always commanded attention.

Judge Cobb is a soldier as well as a juris and a statesman. He entered the confederate army in 1861 as a lieutenant in the fifth Texas regiment, and served until the battle of Gettysburg, where he was made prisoner. At the close of the war he locat-ed at Tuskegee in Alabama, and has re-

of course, the question of who is likely to be Judge Cobb's successor on the District committee has not yet come up for consideration and many consideration. eration, and no candidates have thus far been mentioned. He is a democrat, how-ever, and his successor will probably be chosen from the democratic ranks.

The minority of the committee will file a strong report in Judge Cobb's favor, and

will make a vigorous fight in his behalf on the floor of the House. The decision was reached by a party vote. There was no republican candidate in the district, but the republican vote was large ly cast for Goodwin. According to the returns, the vote was. Cobb. 19,651; Goowin 9.9 3. Allegations of ballot-best stuffing and intimidation were made, and the committee decides that Goodwin should have a majority of about 2,200. Cobb is now serving his fourth term in Congress.

SENATOR TILLMAN WILL NOT REPLY Declines to Answer Gen. New, but

Will Make Several Speeches. When Senator Tillman was asked by a Star reporter if he had any reply to make to the criticisms of General New of Colorado, he said he would answer General New's remarks in Denver; that he was not in the habit of "talking behind a man's

that democrats ought not to listen to Sen ator Tillman, and spoke of the silver democrats of Colorado who had invited the Sena tor to speak as "Tillmanites." Senator Tillman has accepted another in vitation to speak in Kentucky. He will leave here next Thursday on his way west, and will speak at Lexington, Ky., on the Saturday following. On his way back from the west he will speak at the places heretofore announced, one of them being

General New, it will be remembered, said

Owensboro, Ky.
Since the publication of the tour of the Senator he has received dozens of invita-tions to speak, and may accept some of them later. He will speak to the workthem later. The will speak to the work-ing people of Chicago in June, at a date to be yet fixed. The object is to answer the speech which Secretary Carlisle is to make this month in that city.

THE ECKINGTON ROAD.

What Mr. Birney Says of Its Failure to Run Cars on Certain Streets. Solicitor General Conrad has received a letter from United States District Attorney Birney in regard to certain complaints agairst the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railroad Company. The specific complaint considered is that the railroad company has failed to run cars over its tracks which lie between the following points: "Beginning at the intersection of G street and New Jersey avenue, thence across New Jersey avenue to and along G street to North Cap-Itol street, thence along North Capitol street to New York avenue, connecting with its main line and North Capitol street tranch." The district attorney says that so far as he has been able to learn no use has been made of these tracks since they were laid, and the cars have not been operated over them. "I am of opinion," he says, "that the company has forfeited its right through non-user to maintain these tracks on the streets named, and that it should be required or compelled to remove the tracks as a public nulsance or, purp resture. The proceedings to effect this may be taken by the Secretary of the Interior, under section 1818, R. S. U. S., or by proceeding in equity in the name of the United States to obtain a decree which would declare that the company had forfeited its privilege to maintain tracks on these streets, and that

they constituted a public nulsance.' TWO RESIGNATIONS.

Messrs. Hoyt and Rockwood Leave the

Civil Service Commission. Mr. George B. Hoyt of the civil service commission has resigned to accept a po sition of responsibility in the New York office of the Joint Traffic Association at \$3,000 a year. Mr. Hoyt was formerly a clerk in the War Department, and since his transfer to the commission several years ago, he was steadily promoted until he was placed in charge of all work relat ing to classified post offices and custon houses. He took leave yesterday of hi former associates, who made him a handome gift. Mr. George H. Rockwood, also of the commission, has resigned to go with Mr. Hoyt as his private secretary.

Personal Mention. Lieut. William Chamberlain, first artillery,

is visiting friends at 1512 R street. Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Gray have just returned from a wedding tour in the eastern states and have taken up their residence in Takoma. Mr. Gray is one of Secretary Lamont's stenographers.

Charles Ruegg, D.D.G., of Ragaz, Switzerland; A. Taeuber, D.D.G., of Davos, Switzerland, and Joseph Schurger, M.D., of Buda-Pest, who are taking a post-graduate course in dentistry at the University of Pennsylvania, are at Willard's Hotel. Mr. Odell L. Whipple has gone to Pitts-burg, where he will be associated with one of the largest music houses of western

An Embessier Arrested.

Ambassador Bayard has cabled the State Department that Mat Adams has been arrested at So thampton and will be held for extradition. Adams was the acting clerk of the Arapahoe, Colo., county court, and he is accused of having embezzied \$40,000 of the funds of the county. The governor of Colorado has been notified of the arrest and state officers will be sent to bring the fugitive back to Colorado.

occupied by Hon. George W. Colox for the past twenty years, will be vacated next week in pursuance of the plan to make it into a memorial building.

MARK HANNA'S LETTER IF M'KINLEY WINS MR. COBB'S SEATIN CONGRESS MR. CARLISLE'S BOOM

Little Doubt of the Genuineness of the Movement.

THE FIGHT ON THE MONEY QUESTION

What His Filends Say of the Situation in the South.

WHAT KENTUCKY WILL DO

Now that the Carlisle boom is taking tangible form, the politicians are finding the time to discuss it with a show of undisguised interest. All of them agree that the Kentuckian is a man of a very high order of ability, and many of them believe that his boom will appear at Chicago in formidable shape. There is but little doubt expressed as to the genuineness of the movement. Here and there may be found a man inclined to be skeptical on the subject, and possessed of the fear that it masks a third-term project, but the great majority of the leaders of both parties accept Mr. Carlisle as a sincere aspirant in his own right for the Chicago nomination.

Fight on the Money Question. The fight for and against Mr. Carlisle at Chicago will come, it is plain to be seen, on the money question. As a tariff reformer he reads his title clear to the respect, and even the admiration, of all democrats. But having been once, and for so long a time, claimed by the silver men as a champion of their cause, and being now a champion of their cause, and being now an aggressive and uncompromising advocate of sound money, he is the subject of very sharp criticism from those democrats who still adhere to free silver and who complain that he has deserted them.

The great majority of these men live in the south, and it is to them that Mr. Carlisle must and will appeal for support in his race. Can he win them over, or any great number of them? His friends think he can. They are advised that the situation is not as difficult as popularly represented.

The Situation in Kentucky. They cite the situation in Mr. Carlisle's wn state as evidence of how much misapprehension is abroad on this general sunject. The last ballotings in the Kentucky legislature for Senator showed Mr. Blackburn to be within a very few votes of election. Less than half a dozen democrats remained out of his camp from first to last, and this gave rise to the impression at a distance that they were the only sound money democrats in the legislature. Mr. Plackburn was represented as standing with all but a corporal's guard of his own with all but a corporal's guard of his own party at his back because of his advocacy of silver. The corporal's guard were designated as Carlisle men. Mr. Carlisle was asked to advise them to go to Mr. Blackburn's support. He refused to do this, and treatment by he was denounced as a traiter. It irstantly he was denounced as a traitor. It was asserted that his refusal would cost

A Different Phase.

Explanations now coming out put a different phase on this matter. Mr. Blackburn, it is now asserted, had the support all along of at least twenty-five sound money democrats, who accepted him only because he was the caucus nominee. His managers even after he was nomictel as it now appears, were sound money men. Senator Bronston was much

in evidence, as was Senator Gobel. The former lives at Lexington and is a near neighbor and close personal friend of Mr. Blackburn, while the latter lives at Covington, and is a close personal friend of Mr. Carlisle. These two men exerted themselves to the utmost in Mr. Blackburn's behalf. But now that that fight is over they hold no grudge against Mr. Carlisle. On the contrary, both have declared for him for President, and both will exert themselves to the utmost in support of the proposition to send an instructed Carlisle gation to Chicago. Senator Bronston wants to be a member of the delegation.

What His Friends Say. When all of these facts come to be fully

digested by the country at large the friends of Mr. Carlisle believe that he will benefit by it. They assert that the Kentucky convention is certain to declare for him by a large majority. And not only from feeling of state pride, but because a majority of the democrats of the state accept his views on the money question and would be glad to see him in the White House to give those views the benefit of convention has not yet been called. The at Louisville on the 13th instant.

A BIG RECEPTION.

About Fifteen Hundred People Greet the President.

The President was late at luncheon today. This was because it took him fully three-quarters of an hour to shake hands with the people who had assembled in the cast room to pay their respects to the chief magistrate of the ration. It was the biggest gathering of the kind that has confronted the President since the early days of his first administration. There were fully 1,500 persons on hand, each of whom demanded the great American privilege of shaking hands with the head of the government. The east room was entirely in-adequate for their accommedation, and a majority had to wait outside until room was made for them by the exit of the first comers. A large excursion from Rome Watertown and other places in northern New York helped to swell the throng. The President usually has luncheon about 1:15 o'clock. Today it was after 2 o'clock before he joined Mrs. Cleveland at their midday meal.

UNDER THE RULES.

Important Order Approved With Regard to Interior Department Places. The President has approved the recommendation made some months ago by Secretary Smith, and a rule has been made in consequence, that the law clerks of the general land office, patent and pension bureaux, the assistant attorneys of the Secretary's office and the members of the board of pension appeals be placed under the classified civil service. This ruling is of the greatest importance from the fact that it embraces some of the highest salaries paid in the department. The nine members of the board of pension appeals receive \$2,000 each, the six law clerks in the various bureaux of the department receive from \$2,000 to \$2,200, and the assistant attorneys in the Secretary's office, of whom there are thirteen, get, some \$2,000, some \$2,250, some \$2,500, and the first assistant attorney receives \$2,750.

In all thirty-two places are affected. In no other department has similar action been taken except in the Agricultural De-partment, where, in order to retain the scientific savants employed there, it was thought necessary to put through such a no other department has similar

A Whittier Memorial.

AMESBURY, Mass., April 4.-The hom stead of the poet Whittier, which has been

The Door of One of Senator Quay's Committee Rooms Forced Open.

Nothing is Missing, However-Speculation as to the Motive-Detectives at Work.

There is a sensational stir among the Capitol police over an alleged attempt last night to burglarize the committee room of Senator Quay, and among the few who

talked about the matter this morning some queer rumors were affoat. . It is not dealed that the room was entered, and that the person who made the enrance forced the door of the room to do so, bending a bolt and wrecking a lock.

Senator Quay is chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds of the Senate, and is to be found in the committee room when not on the floor of the Senate. The inference would be that all his private papers are kept in the room Senator Quay's secretary is William Wright formerly secretary to Senator Cameron. Mr. Wright is also the clerk of the com-

mittee on public buildings and grounds. The Motive for the Burglary.

The first person to enter the room this morning found the door slightly open, or rather the two doors, as they open in opposite directions. Senator Quay was an early arrival at the room, and the first thing he gave expression to was a suspicion that nothing but political reasons ani-

mated the person who had turned burglar. The committee room is in the southwest corner of the upper floor of the Senate wing of the Capitol. There are two doors entering the room. One of them opens from the corridor into a combination reception and committee room. The committee on epi-demic diseases has a partitioned place for it in this room. West of this room, and looking over the city, is Senator Quay's committee room. The door to the corridor room had not

been broken open. The supposition is that the burglar had a key and entered in that way. A bunch of keys is said to have been missing for some time, and their where-abouts is not known. After getting into the first room, the would-be burglar seems to have used an instrument of some kind to pry open the door entering into the main room. It is not known what was used, as no instrument was found, but, as stated, the bolt of one

of the doors was bent, and some of the brass fixings to the lock were lent and broken. A Star reporter who visited the room was shown how the burglar had entered. Mr. Wright was asked if the door could have been left open in any way. He said that Capt. Adams, the messenger of the com-mittee, had locked and bolted the door securely before leaving yesterday afternoon.

Nothing is Missing. Nothing is missing from the room. Mr. Wright stated that a new file case which had recently been bought had been tampered with, he believed. Several cf the drawers of the case were partly open. Mr. Wright stated, however, that no papers had been put in the drawers. The roll-top desk in the room, the place in which the private papers of the Senator, or public papers, would most likely have been found, had been opened. An examination showed that nothing had been taken from this and

that all the papers were in their proper If the suspicion that the burglar was after Senator Quay's private papers is cor-rect, it may account for the fact that nothing was taken, and that the papers and "The Senator's private papers and letters, Mr. Wright said, in answer to a question, "were taken to his home three weeks ago." Whether this was known to the man is an

interesting question. The Damage Repaired.

A new bolt was put on the door this morning, and the damage done to the lock was repaired. The police and detectives are conducting

quiet investigation of the matter, but so far have obtained no clue. In 1889 Senator Quay's room was broken into and a number of important private papers stolen. Apprehensive of a repetition of this Senator Quay took all of his papers to his home and put them under lock and key, where there is not much chance of getting at them.

THE FORT ROBINSON EXCHANGE.

lts Closing Temporary, Pending a De-

cision as to License Rights. The closing of the post exchange at Ft. Robinson, Neb., is, it is learned, only temporary, pending a decision by the judicial efficers of the War Department, and perhaps by the Attorney General, upon the question that is involved, as to the right of state officials to interfere in the internal administration of the affairs of army posts. The matter is giving much concern to army officers, for a judicial decision adverse to the post exchange would in most instances wipe out this institution, which the experience of several years past has

shown to be of the greatest value in army

administration, as tending to promote

morality and sobriety and habits of thrift among the enlisted men. The question has arisen lately in the case of the post at Plattsburg, N. Y., and a judicial decision is also required in that case. This differs from the Ft. Robinson case in that there is lacking a specific act of cession of jurisdiction by the state of New York to the national government, and the issue must be there decided upon th basis of the general act relative to the administration of the affairs of the army establishment. At Ft. Robinson the act of cession is said to be clear, and there is no question of the fact that the original act passed exclusive jurisdiction over the reservation to the United States. It is true that an attempt was made later to recover some of this jurisdiction, but inasmuch as this was confined to a state act, without the acquiescence of the national government, the other party to the original contract, it is held to be invalid by the officials here. At Ft. Robinson the license sought to be levied by the local authorities upon the post for the operation of its exchange amounts to \$500, a tax that would be pro-libitive, and it is rumored that if the effort is persisted in, the post, which is really of no strategic importance now, may be evacuated and the troops sent into some other state.

SPANISH LOST 800.

Rumor of a Battle Tuesday in Pinar del Rio. TAMPA, Fla., April 4.-It is rumored here that in the battle which occurred Tuesday in Pirar del Rio between the forces of Maceo and Col. Suarez the Spaniards lost 800 men. Insurgent loss was also heavy.

HAVANA, April 4.-The election of deputies will take place April 12. A dispatch from Vueltas, in the Remedio

No details of the battle are given. Col.

Suarez was seriously wounded.

district of the province of Santa Clara, announces that the insurgent leader Felo Valdes, who was a prisoner in the jail The insurgents have burned the village

of Congrejara, near Havana, the planta-tions of Penalver, Reunion, Torrenlegui, Luz, Pestena, in the district of Guera Melina, this province, and the fields and plan-tation of Doloces de Abreuz, in the Reme-

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY DEMOCRATS ANXIOUS

If you want today's

news today you can find

it only in The Star.

The Apparent Popular Demand for Protection the Cause.

CLEVELAND WOULD ACCEPT THE ISSUE

Most of His Party Want to Avoid Talking Tariff.

THE ONLY HOPE

Many democrats find reason for anxiety in the boom that McKinley is receiving and the apparently popular demand for a return to protection. Democrats, as a rule, are not desirous of facing their tariff record in the coming campaign, and would prefer the contest to be on some other issue. If the hard times are to be attributed to democratic tariff legislation, and tariff is going to be the issue, it is believed that the result of the Greeley campaign may be repeated.

Cleveland Would Take a Tariff Issue. It is thought that very few democrats besides Mr. Cleveland would be willing to have tariff the chief issue. Many, even, who are not friendly to silver would prefer to have the money question to the front, Mr. Cleveland is almost alone in wishing to be confronted with the question of Mckin-leyism. The tariff reform cry has heretofore carried him to victory; he wants to avoid the money issue with the democrats on the silver side, and he has no sensitiveness about the unpopularity of the Gorman-Wilson tariff act, having himself been

Man-Wisson tariif act, having himself been the first to denounce it.

A few men in Congress who sympathized with his denunciation of this measure would be willing to have a repetition of the tariff fight, feeling that if the party suffered defeat, the condemnation would fall upon the legislation which Mr. Cleveland disamrated and not upon toriff referen disapproved, and not upon tariff reform itself, nor on Mr. Cleveland. It is believed, further, that Mr. Cleveland would seize further, that Mr. Cleveland would seize with great satisfaction an opportunity to accept the democratic nomination if he could have McKinley for an opponent and McKinley protection as the issue. Democrats generally entertain no doubt what the result of such a contest would be, but several things Mr. Cleveland has said on the subject indicate strongly that he thinks a "true tariff reform champion" could win a "true tariff reform champion" could win, if McKinleyism were the issue. He would like the democratic party to come out for a single gold standard, but he could toler-ate silence on that question, letting his record speak, if tariff could be forced to the

He Stands Nearly Alone. But Mr. Cleveland stands pretty nearly

alone in this opinion. The danger which practical legislators see in trying to stand up to that issue is that the party has passed the point when they can go to the country with promises on this old subject. If tariff is the issue the party record, not the party promises, will be passed upon by the people. The party has already performed. They cannot hope to appeal successfully for another chance, on the same issue, unless they are prepared to defend what they have done and can get a popular indorse-

All politicians who are in the habit of watching public sentiment are satisfied that people are trying to make up their minds where the responsibility lies for the business depression which the country has been suffering. On this conclusion will de-

pend the issue.

If tariff is accepted as the issue it will necessarily be because the public hold the Gorman-Wilson tariff legislation responsible for the hard times. What this would lead to is obvious. The voters are looking for same on to bit.

Only Democratic Hope. It is regarded as the only hope of the democrats that some other explanation of the hard times be accepted, and that they have an issue which will enable them to distract attention from their tariff record and from the record of the administration for the most part. This consideration makes some who do not really believe in silver willing that the party should be ommitted for this campaign to the sixteen o one platform. They are convinced that

it on silver, with the prospect of the support of many western republicans, populists and independent silver men.

disastrous defeat will follow any other course, and that it may be better to chance

IMITATION CHEESE. A Bill to Govern I(s Production and

Sale to Be Favorably Reported. The ways and means committee today finished the consideration of the "filled cheese" question and decided to report to the House the bill drawn by Mr. Tawney of Minnesota. Several amendments in the details of the measure were made. The proposed fines for doing business in filled cheese without a license were reduced; that for manufacturing from \$500 to \$400, for wholesale business from \$300 to \$250, and retail from \$50 to \$40. A board of appeal is established for cases in which the commissioner of internal revenue is unable to decide whether goods are genuine or imi-tation choese; the board to consist of the surgeon general of the army and navy, and its decisions to be final. It is also provided that filled cheese imported into the country must be stamped and marked the same as that manufactured here. There were only three votes against the bill, Messrs, Evans, republican, of Kentucky; Turner, democrat, of Georgia, and McLaurin, dem-

erat, of South Carolina MISSING CENSUS RECORDS.

Those of the First District of Columbin Census Are Gone.

For a year past Major Cooper and Mr. Acker, chief and assistant chief of the miscellaneous division in the Interior Department, have been making a search for missing census records, which were supposed to have been turned over to the Interior Department in 1830 by the State Department. It was conjectured a few months ago that possibly a set of these records had been left at the State Department, and search was made there for them, but to no purpose. Today Acting Secre-tary Reynolds addressed a letter to the Attorney General, asking him to inquire of all the clerks of federal courts for states whose records are missing to institute search for them.

The records that are gone are those of the censuses of 1730, 1800, 1810 and 1820, and include the states of Delaware, Onio,

in the District of Columbia, that of 1819, are among those missing. CRIMINAL CASE NOLLE PROSSED.

Georgia, Virginia, Italiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Jersey, Missouri, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas.

The Hammond Libel Charge Not to Be Tried in Police Court.

The records for the first census

The charge of criminal litel preferred against Dr. William A. Hammond by his former business associate, Dr. Mahlon Hutchinson, because of an interview published in a morning paper, was nolle prossed in the Police Court today. Prosecuting Attorney Mullowny said that this action was taken for the reason that the case is one for the civil and not the criminal courts. This action ends the criminal